

## Appendix A

The list of correspondents and stringers that follows is by no means comprehensive. If one included all the journalists employed by the news agencies and the freelance reporters who covered South Africa during the 1970s, the number would stretch to more than 100 people. The 36 journalists whose brief biographical details appear below were amongst the most regularly published. All unspecified quotations are from the interviews conducted for this book. Other stringers or visiting staff-writers are provided with supporting biographical data within the relevant chapters. The chart which follows this biographical index lists the bureau chiefs of the news agencies and American broadcasting companies, the Africa correspondents of the *Christian Science Monitor*, the stringers of the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Financial Times*, and the BBC radio correspondents.

**Nicholas Ashford.** *The Times*, from 1975. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

Ashford was certainly amongst the most gifted of the correspondents who covered the Republic during the mid-1970s. Within a few months of arriving in the country, he interviewed Robert Sobukwe, who was subject to a banning order. The ensuing article, 'The Silent Triumph of a Black South African', *The Times*, 27 October 1975, 'conveyed the flavour of banishment [in Kimberley, and] was an accurate summation of the thinking of a man whom the government wanted to consign to political oblivion. It was a report which no one else had dared write, and yet Nick did it – and with such skill that he could not be accused of flouting the banning restrictions' (Benjamin Pogrund, 'Obituary: Nicholas Ashford', *Independent*, 12 February 1990). During the extended strike at *The Times* (1978–79), Ashford contributed articles to the *Spectator*. Ashford left South Africa in 1981 to take up the post of Washington correspondent. He died in 1990.

**Bridget Bloom.** *Financial Times*. Visiting staff correspondent, Africa. Bloom made her reputation reporting the Biafran war. In 1968, she

joined the *Financial Times*. In 1969, she started a 12-year term as Africa editor for the newspaper. She recalls that she did not turn her attention to South Africa until 1973. However, in the years before the *Financial Times* placed a correspondent in the country (1977), Bloom visited the Republic regularly. She felt that the newspaper's dependence upon stringers from the [Johannesburg] *Financial Mail* occasionally led to timid reports: 'While they were very good, they were much like the *FT* at that time – rather cautious.' Bloom worked closely with Stewart Dalby while he was resident in South Africa. Her relationship with John Vorster was particularly difficult. The South African prime minister once walked out halfway through an interview that Bloom was conducting with him.

**John Burns.** *New York Times*, from 1976. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

Burns was a Canadian who had been educated in England. He had previously covered China for the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. He joined the *New York Times* in 1974 and in 1976 was sent to South Africa as the first *New York Times* resident correspondent in the Republic since the expulsion of Joseph Lelyveld, ten years earlier. Burns ran into trouble immediately following his arrival in the country when the veracity of an article in which he had quoted Eschel Rhoodie (John Burns, 'South African Aide Bars Military Role in Rhodesia', *New York Times*, 14 May 1976) was challenged by the aforesaid Secretary for Information. Burns understood his (and the *New York Times*'s) message to the South African government to be: 'We are not South Africa's enemy. Our job is to tell South Africa's story, black and white – on both sides, as fully as we possibly can.' During an average year, Burns would spend up to one-third of his time in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe and other southern African countries. He was the only foreign correspondent to publish an interview with Steve Biko before his death (John F. Burns, 'A Jailed Black Relays Warning to Kissinger', *New York Times*, 19 September 1976). However, Burns was described by one anti-apartheid activist as 'sound[ing] like a public relations man for the South African government ... he rarely interviews [Africans] unless the man is seated in an office wearing a coat and tie ... Burns might easily win an award for the worst continuing coverage of South Africa' (Karen Rothmyer, 'US Press: Telling It Like It Isn't', *Southern Africa*, December 1978, p. 26). Burns recalls that the South African government 'never allowed me to forget that the axe was not far away'.

**Stewart Dalby.** *Financial Times*, 1972–79. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

Dalby was a British journalist who had been educated in the United States. He joined the *Financial Times* in 1972 and was sent to South Africa as the first *Financial Times* resident correspondent in the Republic since the expulsion of Joseph Lelyveld, ten years earlier. Dalby ran into trouble immediately following his arrival in the country when the veracity of an article in which he had quoted Eschel Rhoodie (John Burns, 'South African Aide Bars Military Role in Rhodesia', *New York Times*, 14 May 1976) was challenged by the aforesaid Secretary for Information. Dalby understood his (and the *Financial Times*'s) message to the South African government to be: 'We are not South Africa's enemy. Our job is to tell South Africa's story, black and white – on both sides, as fully as we possibly can.' During an average year, Dalby would spend up to one-third of his time in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe and other southern African countries. He was the only foreign correspondent to publish an interview with Steve Biko before his death (John F. Burns, 'A Jailed Black Relays Warning to Kissinger', *New York Times*, 19 September 1976). However, Dalby was described by one anti-apartheid activist as 'sound[ing] like a public relations man for the South African government ... he rarely interviews [Africans] unless the man is seated in an office wearing a coat and tie ... Dalby might easily win an award for the worst continuing coverage of South Africa' (Karen Rothmyer, 'US Press: Telling It Like It Isn't', *Southern Africa*, December 1978, p. 26). Dalby recalls that the South African government 'never allowed me to forget that the axe was not far away'.

**Jack Foster.** *New York Times*, 1976–79. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

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**June Goodwin.** *New York Times*, 1976–79. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

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Stewart Dalby. *Financial Times*, 1975–76. Resident stringer, southern Africa.

Dalby had previously covered the Vietnam war, remaining in the country after the fall of Saigon. He was sent to southern Africa by the *Financial Times* because the newspaper expected the region to be a suitable location for a war correspondent. Dalby was unhappy in South Africa and returned to London within twelve months. He recalls that while in the Republic, he had personal problems, which were a form of delayed reaction to the amount of time that he had spent in war-zones.

Jack Foisie. *Los Angeles Times*, from 1976. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

Foisie was a veteran reporter who started his journalistic career during World War II and served extended terms in Vietnam and the Middle East. He arrived in South Africa in the midst of the Soweto uprising. He tended to spend two-thirds of the year in the Republic, and one-third elsewhere. David Lamb (*Los Angeles Times* correspondent in Nairobi, from 1976) describes Foisie thus: 'Jack wasn't a political reporter ... [he] was more of a street reporter – he was comfortable with average people – on the street, in the bush – and not necessarily in government offices.' Foisie, feels, in retrospect, that it took him some time to get on top of the South African story. He recalls, in particular, that 'I wasn't as good as I should have been at cultivating black sources.' In 1979, Foisie was criticised for writing like a nineteenth-century commentator in his coverage of the war in Shaba (Robert Cuddy, 'An Analysis of *Los Angeles Times* Coverage', *Ufahamu*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1979, p. 20).

June Goodwin. *Christian Science Monitor*, 1976–79. Resident staff correspondent, Africa.

June Goodwin was a Christian Scientist (as indeed were the other *Christian Science Monitor* correspondents of the period). She recalled that she was naive about the subject of apartheid before arriving in the country: 'Before I left Nairobi ... I told my roommate, a black American, "Look, I'm going to be very objective about South Africa. Those white people must have reasons for what they do and I want to find out what they are"' (June Goodwin, *Cry Amandla! South African Women and the Question of Power*, New York, African Publishing Company, 1984, p. 3). Goodwin was one of the few correspondents who became politically engaged by the struggle in South Africa. By the end of her term in South Africa, she was later told that 'one of the editors at the *Monitor* said that I was becoming too involved'. As a

journalist who had interviewed Steve Biko (although the interview was not published until after his death), she recalls her amazement at the discovery that the Reuters chief correspondent had never heard of the African leader. In 1977, Goodwin was given the Overseas Press Club Madeline Dane Ross award for international reporting that showed a concern for humanity. During the same year, she also developed a productive friendship with Thenjiwe Mtintso, an African political activist and journalist on the (East London) *Daily Dispatch* (for details on Goodwin's relationship with Mtintso, see Goodwin, *Cry Amandla*, pp. 4-6, 13-23, 199-200). In 1978, Karen Rothmyer suggested that 'June Goodwin ... would be a strong contender for an award for the best [continuing coverage of South Africa]' (Karen Rothmyer, 'US Press: Telling It Like It Isn't', *Southern Africa*, December 1978, p. 26).

**Peter Hawthorne.** *Time*, *Daily Express*, *New York Times* and BBC. Resident stringer, southern Africa.

After concluding his national service in Kenya during the 1950s, Hawthorne (a British citizen) joined the South African Argus Company and proceeded to report from various African countries. In 1962, in the aftermath of the exclusion of many news organisations from South Africa, Hawthorne began to collect the various remunerative strings which would later provide his income. In 1964, he ended his relationship with the [Johannesburg] *Star*, to concentrate on his stringing activities. Two years later, he was appointed by Joseph Lelyveld to operate as a stringer for the *New York Times*, during the newspaper's exclusion from the country. Following a short period, in which (in conjunction with Ray Kennedy), Hawthorne appears to have been responsible for the majority of print reports emerging from South Africa, he settled down to the four strings listed above. He summarises the style and subject matter of the reports which were required as follows: BBC: brief and concise - 150 words or one-and-a-half minutes; *Time*: a detailed report; *Daily Express*: a concentration on sensational racial stories; *New York Times*: 'I'd make it read like my insurance policy ... because [the *New York Times* was] so dull ... just let it run and run.' The telegram which was sent to him by the BBC on 16 June 1976 read: 'Interested in Agency Reports that 10,000 school-children rioted in Soweto.' Hawthorne felt that some of the innovations in press relations introduced by the Department of Information during the 1970s were beneficial: 'Suddenly for the first time we were recognised as a resident force to be acknowledged.' He also believed that television coverage of the Republic transformed the nature of the story: 'both the British and American press were absolutely captives of television. News editors saw pictures on television

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and they wanted a story that was the same sort of picture'. Hawthorne continues to live in South Africa and report for *Time* magazine.

**Denis Herbstein.** *Sunday Times*, *Guardian* and BBC, 1975–76. Resident stringer, southern Africa.

Herbstein, who had been born in South Africa, worked for the *Cape Times* during the 1960s, before joining the *Sunday Times* in London in 1968. In 1975, he took leave from the newspaper in order to spend a year reporting from southern Africa. Although he was the recipient of a small retainer from the *Sunday Times*, he also arranged to string for the *Guardian* and the BBC. After 12 months in South Africa, he applied to have his South African passport renewed – this request was denied because he had taken up British nationality in 1974. Herbstein was instructed that from henceforth he would need to make a standard application to visit the country (Denis Herbstein, 'Why Vorster is Kicking Me Out', *Sunday Times*, 7 November 1976). In Britain, he continued to write reports which publicised the activities of the Anti-Apartheid Movement. Herbstein recalls that 'I never wanted the [white] South African point of view ... I am afraid I was a pretty subjective reporter. I just hated apartheid.'

**John Humphrys.** BBC, from 1977. Resident staff correspondent, Africa.

Humphrys had previously been the BBC's correspondent in the United States, where he had covered the Watergate scandal. He recalls that his term in southern Africa was dominated by the story in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. He felt that the situation in the Republic was heading towards an apocalyptic conclusion: 'There is a temptation, after one's initial exposure to the South African system, to curse the government for its stupidity as much as its brutality in removing from circulation so many men who might – just might – help reduce the risk of confrontation in favour of consultation. The bannings must end scream the instant experts. Nelson Mandela and company must be released if there is to be any hope of avoiding the bloodshed. Perhaps, but, after three years in South Africa, I am coming to believe that such a reaction – however well-meaning – misses the point. The purpose of discussion is to reach a compromise. I do not believe that the South African government is in search of such a compromise' (John Humphrys, 'Farewell to South Africa: 'A Country Not Yet at War, but no Longer at Peace', *Listener*, 7 August 1980).

**Ray Kennedy.** AP (to 1975), *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph* and *Daily Mirror*. Resident stringer, South Africa.

Kennedy, who was British, had worked for the *Daily Mail* in London during the early 1960s. He met and married a South African woman and emigrated to the Republic in the mid-1960s. Having worked for both the *Rand Daily Mail* and the [Johannesburg] *Sunday Express* and become disenchanted with the quality of South African journalism, Kennedy decided to work with Peter Hawthorne as a stringer. After one year, Kennedy left Hawthorne to work on his own. He took the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Mirror* strings with him. Michael Knipe later invited him to string for *The Times*. During the 1970s, his specialities included mining and South West Africa/Namibia.

**Michael Knipe.** *The Times*, to 1975. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

Based in Cape Town, where he worked in the same building as Stanley Uys and David Loshak, Knipe was the second *Times* correspondent to report from South Africa following the re-opening of the newspaper's bureau in 1968. His previous posting had been New York (1969-71). The first *Times* correspondent in South Africa had been Dan van der Vat, who was not an Afrikaner but a Briton of Dutch extraction. Following his three years in South Africa, Knipe became *The Times* correspondent in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe (1975-77).

**Tom Lambert.** *Los Angeles Times*, 1974-76. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

Lambert was a veteran correspondent who had served in World War II. After the war, he worked for AP, *Time* and the *New York Herald-Tribune*, covering the Chinese revolution, the Korean war, West Germany and the Soviet Union. He joined the *Los Angeles Times* in 1963 and served as diplomatic correspondent and bureau chief in Tel Aviv and London. He arrived in South Africa in 1974 to open the *Los Angeles Times* bureau before his retirement in 1976. Lambert died in 1996, aged 83.

**Patrick Laurence.** *Guardian*, from 1977. Resident South African stringer.

In 1973, Laurence received a suspended jail sentence for quoting a banned person (Robert Sobukwe) in an article which he had attempted to smuggle out of South Africa for publication in the *Observer* (Stanley Uys, 'S. African Journalist Sentenced', *Observer*, 5 August 1973). By 1976, he had moved from the [Johannesburg] *Star* to the *Rand Daily Mail*, where his primary function was to rewrite the copy of African

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reporters. As he informed Marion Whitehead: 'Blacks were less inclined to question eye-witness accounts and were more likely to give credibility to police brutality. White reporters in supervisory positions were more critical and subjected news reports to tests, for example, talking to the reporters, getting police comment and comparing the two reports' (Marion Whitehead, 'The Black Gatekeepers: A Study of Black Journalists on Three Daily Newspapers which Covered the Soweto Uprising of 1976', unpublished BA thesis, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, 1978, p. 87). Laurence inherited Stanley Uys's *Guardian* string in 1977, although he was far less prolific in his output. Richard Gott, the *Guardian*'s foreign news editor at the time, recalls that Laurence was 'a very nice guy but his copy didn't sing'.

**Colin Legum. *Observer*. Staff correspondent, Africa.**

Legum was born in South Africa and emigrated from the country following the election of the National Party in 1948. He had previously been active in the South African Labour Party. In Britain, Legum joined the *Observer*, where he was eventually appointed to the post of Commonwealth correspondent. He also had a long association with the Africa Bureau. By the 1960s, Legum was considered by some to be 'the doyen of Western African correspondents, making the *Observer* an unrivalled centre of intelligence and enterprise on African issues' (Richard Cockett, *David Astor and The Observer*, London, 1991, Andre Deutsch, p. 182). Although Legum was opposed to apartheid, the scale of his influence over the coverage of Africa, attracted some criticism from younger journalists and anti-apartheid campaigners. In addition to his work for the *Observer*, Legum also edited the annual *Africa Contemporary Record*. He was a passionate anti-communist.

**David Loshak. *Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph*, to 1974. Resident staff correspondent, South Africa.**

Loshak's previous postings had been as a 'fireman' (1965-69) and India (1969-72). He did not find covering South Africa a particularly happy experience, owing to the sense of cultural isolation in the Republic. Loshak recalls that his stringer, George Aschman, and Stanley Uys exercised a benevolent influence over his work at the time. He returned to London to become the *Daily Telegraph*'s Health correspondent.

**Bruce Loudon. *Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph*, from 1975. Resident stringer, southern Africa.**

During the early 1970s, Loudon was the *Financial Times* and *Daily* and *Sunday Telegraph* stringer in Portugal (and the Portuguese

colonies). Having being dismissed from the *Financial Times*, Loudon reported from Angola for the *Telegraph*. He arrived in South Africa in 1976 and continued to supply reports to the *Telegraph* when Christopher Munnion or A.J. McIlroy were not available. Loudon also worked for the [Johannesburg] *Sunday Times*, under the editorship of Tertius Myburgh. A number of my interviewees have suggested that Loudon was born in South Africa. He is also thought to have been closely involved with a number of intelligence agencies. Bruce Loudon declined to be interviewed for this book.

**James MacManus.** *Guardian*, from 1974. Visiting staff correspondent, Africa.

Having reported on the activities of BOSS agents in London ('Campus Spy Returns to South Africa', *Guardian*, 26 March 1973), MacManus was refused a work permit to enter South Africa in 1975, following his appointment as Africa correspondent by the *Guardian*. In the spring of 1977, MacManus was allowed to enter South Africa and he returned regularly over the next two years. MacManus travelled widely throughout Africa during the late 1970s.

**Eric Marsden.** *Sunday Times*, from 1977. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

Marsden was appointed staff correspondent in South Africa by the *Sunday Times* during the autumn of 1976. Between 1957 and 1970, Marsden had worked for the *East Africa Standard*, ending his association with the newspaper as deputy-editor. From 1970 to 1976, he was the Middle East correspondent of the *Sunday Times*. Marsden's first attempt to enter South Africa was, however, thwarted by the Department of Information, who refused his application for a work permit. He finally settled in the Republic in 1977. He recalls: 'What I found in South Africa was that whatever I wanted to do, there were red hot local reporters and foreign correspondents who were already ahead of me. It wasn't the kind of situation where you could unearth something that nobody was going for and so I was much less effective in South Africa than I wanted to be, or than I had been in the Middle East.'

**David Martin.** *Observer* and BBC, from 1974. Staff correspondent, Africa.

Martin, a British citizen, had been resident in Africa since 1964, during which time he had reported for a number of different news organisations. From 1974, he reported for the *Observer* and the BBC's Africa Service. During the Angolan War, Martin reported from both

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MPLA and UNITA territory. However, his coverage of South Africa was limited by the fact that he remained banned from entering the Republic throughout the 1970s. There was one exception to this banning: Martin was allowed to accompany David Owen, during the British Foreign Secretary's tour of South Africa. Although not permitted to enter the country on other occasions, Martin still managed to break a number of South African-related stories from Lusaka and London.

**A.J. McIlroy. *Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph*, from 1976. Visiting staff correspondent.**

McIlroy was a *Telegraph* 'fireman', whose basic job description appears to have been to be available to cover disparate stories at a moment's notice. In 1973, McIlroy had reported from Nairobi. During the Angolan war, he covered the conflict from Luanda until he was expelled in January 1976. He reported from South Africa on a number of occasions during the late 1970s, when Christopher Munnion was on vacation or in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. McIlroy later covered the Falklands War. A.J. McIlroy declined to be interviewed for this book.

**William McWhirter. *Time*, from 1977. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.**

McWhirter arrived in South Africa in 1977 to re-open the *Time* bureau, 15 years after the news-magazine had been excluded from the country. He had previously covered the war in Vietnam. He felt that life in Sandton was too distant from the South African story and relocated to a five-star hotel in the centre of Johannesburg. He found that his hotel accommodation made him more accessible to visiting celebrities and African sources. He recalls that 'everybody knew what I was saying and saying in a journal that went outside South Africa'.

**Charles Mohr. *New York Times*, to 1975. Visiting staff correspondent, Eastern and southern Africa.**

Refused a residency visa for South Africa, Mohr covered the Republic on an annual or twice-yearly basis. His previous career had involved a stint for *Time* in Vietnam (1962–63) following which, he left in protest at the magazine's editorial position. (David Halberstam, 'Time Inc.'s internal war over Vietnam', *Esquire*, January 1978, pp. 94–131). He then returned to Vietnam for the *New York Times*. Mohr was apparently offered the opportunity to be the *New York Times*' correspondent in South Africa (1975), but the Department of Information were not willing to permit him to be accompanied by his adopted Vietnamese daughter. He died in 1989.

Christopher Munnion. *Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph*, from 1974. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.

Like David Loshak, with whom he had competed for postings, Munnion was one of the 'rising stars' of the *Daily Telegraph* during the late 1960s. Munnion had also specialised in 'fireman' reporting: brief visits to 'trouble-spots'. His first visit to Africa had been in 1967. He recalls that he barely covered South Africa before the unrest of 1976: 'The *Telegraph*'s priority was Rhodesia.' His position on South Africa was broadly in line with that of the *Telegraph* (see, for example, Munnion's articles in favour of Vorster's policies following the South African prime minister's 'give me six months' speech in 1974: 'Christopher Munnion, 'Vorster's Long Trek to Realism', and 'South Africa's Path to Dignity', *Daily Telegraph*, 18 March and 5 May 1975). In 1977, Munnion began to write a 'quickie' book on Biko with James MacManus (*Guardian*). The book was abandoned when Donald Woods's account of the murdered black consciousness leader was published. Munnion continued to be the *Telegraph*'s correspondent in South Africa throughout the 1980s. In 1993, he wrote *Banana Sunday: Datelines From Africa*, a humorous discourse on the decline of the traditional foreign correspondent. Munnion continues to live in Johannesburg.

Caryle Murphy. *Washington Post*, from 1977. Resident stringer, southern Africa.

Caryle Murphy started her journalism career by settling in Angola in 1974 and learning to speak Portuguese. Peter Younghusband encouraged her to remain in Luanda because he thought Angola was going to become a major story. She reported for the *Washington Post* throughout the Angolan war, as a stringer, until she was expelled from the country in August 1976. The *Washington Post* brought her back to the United States for one year's training before dispatching her to South Africa to take over from Robin Wright. Murphy was upgraded to correspondent status some years later. Her first reports from the Republic dealt with the inquest into Steve Biko's death. Murphy recalls that when she arrived in South Africa, 'the black confrontation ... was happening in the streets, in the newspapers, you could meet the people - you could talk to them - it had drama! After the inquest into Biko's death and because of all the bannings and the fear and the repression, things quietened down.' By 1980, 'it was almost as if black resistance had received a lobotomy'. Murphy continued to focus her attention on the iniquities of apartheid and became the subject of some attention from BOSS; in 1980, her application to renew her work permit was refused.

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**Michael Nicholson. ITN, from 1977. Resident staff correspondent, Africa.**

Nicholson had been an ITN war correspondent since 1968. In the years before 1977, he had functioned mainly as a 'fireman' in countries as varied as Nigeria, Jordan, India, Israel, Cyprus, Vietnam, Cambodia and Angola. He opened the ITN bureau in Johannesburg in 1977, although the bulk of his coverage was concerned with Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. Nicholson later wrote an account of his years as a war correspondent, *A Measure of Danger: Memoirs of a British War Correspondent* (London, HarperCollins, 1991). Only a handful of pages are devoted to his days in South Africa. He recalls with some regret, however, that the television representations requested by ITN's editors were loaded with stereotypes. If 'you interviewed the whites in South Africa, you always interviewed them by the [swimming] pool'. In the case of Africans, 'you'd go to the worst part of Soweto and sit them outside a pile of garbage'.

**Roger Omond. *New Statesman*, 1977-78. Resident South African stringer.**

During the 1970s, Omond worked as an editorial writer and assistant editor for the (East London) *Daily Dispatch*, the newspaper he had joined as a graduate in the 1960s. He began to write regularly for the international media in 1976. In 1978, he followed the *Daily Dispatch*'s editor, Donald Woods, into political exile in Britain: 'It looked as though we were back into post-Sharpeville.' He continued to write and campaign against apartheid. Omond died in 1996.

**David Ottaway. *Washington Post*, from 1974. Visiting staff correspondent, Africa.**

Ottaway had covered the Algerian war during the early 1960s. He returned to Africa, as the *Washington Post*'s successor to Jim Hoagland in 1972. Two years later he was upgraded to staff correspondent status. Ottaway's experiences with South African visa and work permit regulations were very similar to James MacManus's. He was finally permitted a multi-entry visa in 1976. While Ottaway was visiting South Africa, his reports tended to take priority over the work of the *Post*'s stringers, Robin Wright and Caryle Murphy.

**Quentin Peel. *Financial Times*, from 1977. Resident staff correspondent, southern Africa.**

Johannesburg was Quentin Peel's first overseas posting for the *Financial Times*. In the Republic, he retained the assistance of the *Financial Mail* reporter, Bernard Simon, while relinquishing the

majority of the other local *Financial Times* stringers. Unlike his predecessor, Stewart Dalby, Peel was a full staff correspondent. Visits from Bridget Bloom (the Africa editor) and the foreign editor declined accordingly. Unlike a number of his contemporaries, Peel concentrated his attention on the Republic, although Rhodesia/Zimbabwe was also a prime concern. He also widened the focus of the *Financial Times*'s coverage, adding a variety of political and social stories to the usual economic analysis (see, for example, Quentin Peel, 'Condemned to Silence', *Financial Times*, 28 November 1977).

**Benjamin Pogrund.** *Sunday Times*, to 1976; *Boston Globe* and *New Republic*, from 1976. Resident South African stringer.

Pogrund possesses the distinction of being the first 'African Affairs reporter' to be appointed by any newspaper in South Africa. This historic event occurred during the 1950s when Pogrund was employed by Laurence Gandar of the *Rand Daily Mail*. In the mid-1960s, Pogrund was prosecuted during the infamous prisons trial. Although he was not imprisoned, his passport was withdrawn for a number of years. By the early 1970s, he was the night editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* and stringer for the *Sunday Times*. Pogrund recalls that 'either [the *Sunday Times*] would send me a request, but more often, I made the running – I made an offer – I promoted the story'. In addition to his work for the *Sunday Times*, he also contributed the occasional article to a multitude of publications from the *Spectator* and *The Economist* to *Africa Report* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1972, Pogrund was given a nine-month suspended sentence for possessing copies of banned publications which he needed for an academic thesis on which he was working. Four years later, while on a work-exchange between the *Rand Daily Mail* and the *Boston Globe*, Pogrund found himself interpreting the Soweto uprising for Boston. For six months he explained the situation in the Republic to television viewers, Nieman fellows and the readers of the *Boston Globe*. He later recalled that there was almost 'total ignorance of South Africa' in the US. Returning to South Africa in 1977, he was appointed deputy editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*. He continued to write for American publications, although as he remembers: 'with the *Globe*, I usually had to do a harder sell [than with the *Sunday Times*].'

**Andrew Silk.** *Nation*, 1976–78. Resident stringer, South Africa.

Andrew Silk was the son of Leonard Silk, an economics specialist on the editorial board of the *New York Times*. Silk visited South Africa for one year in 1974, where he worked as a visiting reporter on the *Pretoria News* and the *Rand Daily Mail*. Having completed his degree

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in the United States, he returned to South Africa on a Thomas J. Watson fellowship. In the Republic, Silk researched working and housing conditions of African migrant workers in Modderdam, near Cape Town. During his research visit to South Africa, Silk contributed a number of exceptional articles to *Nation*. He left the country in September 1977 following his arrest for being in Guguletu township without a permit. He continued to write on the subject of apartheid for the *Nation*. In 1980, his book, *A Shanty Town In South Africa: The Story of Modderdam* was published by Ravan Press, Johannesburg. Silk died in 1981, aged 28.

**Allister Sparks.** *The Economist*. Resident South African stringer.

Sparks had a long track history as a political columnist in the South African press, in which he had made his name in the 1950s and 1960s. He was *The Economist*'s chief contributor throughout the 1970s. He rarely wrote for any other foreign publication at this time, concentrating his attentions on editing the [Johannesburg] *Sunday Express* (1976–77) and the *Rand Daily Mail* (from 1977). While at the *Rand Daily Mail*, he bore the brunt of the opprobrium which was associated with publishing the details relating to the Information scandal.

**Humphrey Tyler.** *Christian Science Monitor*. Resident South African stringer.

Tyler gained recognition when he was the first journalist to report the Sharpeville massacre (March 1960). At the time he was writing for *Drum*. By 1962, he was the editorial director of the African newspaper, the *World*. His recollections of these days have been published as *Life in the Time of Sharpeville – And Wayward Deeds of a New South Africa* (Cape Town, Kwela Books, 1995). During the 1970s, Tyler divided his time between being assistant editor of the *Argus* [Cape Town] and the chief stringer for the *Christian Science Monitor*. As the *Monitor* rarely had a staff correspondent resident in South Africa until 1976, Tyler's observations of the news in South Africa were carried relatively regularly by the newspaper.

**Stanley Uys.** *New Statesman* (to 1976), *Guardian*, *Observer*, BBC and ITN. Resident South African stringer.

Uys was somewhat of a legend amongst journalists in South Africa. His multitude of strings, which had been more extensive during the 1960s, was only equalled by Peter Hawthorne. Uys was a liberal Afrikaner who had been appointed political correspondent of the [Johannesburg] *Sunday Times* in 1949. During the 1950s, he had been the stringer for the *News Chronicle*. His speciality in South Africa was

the study of the vagaries of Afrikaner politics; he was, in effect, a South African version of a 'Kremlinologist'. Uys's foreign editors on the liberal British publications viewed him as something more than a mere stringer because the newspapers in question were not permitted to employ a staff correspondent in the country. Uys also wrote and broadcasted extensively for the Irish, New Zealand, Australian and Indian media. He left South Africa in 1977, in order to become the SAAN bureau chief in London. Uys continued to write a column in the *Rand Daily Mail*, and comment on South Africa in the British media.

**Donald Woods.** *New Statesman and Observer*, 1976–77. Resident South African stringer.

Woods was, throughout the first half of the 1970s, the editor of a regional South African newspaper: the [East London] *Daily Dispatch*. He began to report for the foreign press following the Soweto uprising. However, judging by the small number of articles which appeared under his byline during the sixteen months until his banning in October 1977, it would be an accurate assessment to conclude that Woods was not particularly concerned with 'selling the story'. He recalls that writing for the foreign press was a minor consideration. One article on Steve Biko, however, was widely syndicated by the international media: 'By normal standards, I am a fairly conservative sort of bloke, not unduly naive and not easily impressed by politicians. But I'll tell you one thing – make a note of the name Steve Biko and remember it well. One way or another it will be writ large in the South Africa of tomorrow' (Donald Woods, 'Remember the Name Well', *Rand Daily Mail*, 27 August 1976). Woods played a very important role in facilitating links between African journalists and the international media and introducing Steve Biko to the foreign press; he arranged John Burns's meeting with Biko, for example. Following the murder of Steve Biko in September 1977, Woods abandoned the constraints of journalism: 'On 12 September [1977], I stopped being a journalist and became an activist.' Woods published *Biko* (London, 1978).

**Robin Wright.** *Washington Post*, 1974–77, *Christian Science Monitor*, 1975–76 (Angola and Mozambique) and CBS, from 1976. Resident stringer, southern Africa.

In 1974, Wright (an American citizen) went to southern Africa on a grant from the Alicia Patterson Foundation. Originally she operated as a stringer for the *Argus* [Cape Town], before taking over Peter Younghusband's *Washington Post* string. In 1975, Wright gained a

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degree of recognition for her work in Mozambique and Angola, which was published in the *Christian Science Monitor*. In 1976, she applied for the post of correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* but was unsuccessful. During the same year, she began stringing for CBS radio and television. In 1977, she was replaced as stringer for the *Washington Post* by Caryle Murphy, whereupon she concentrated her efforts on work for CBS. She regularly worked in both South Africa and Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. Wright was heavily criticised by an anti-apartheid activist, Lynne Watson, in a letter to a member of the *Washington Post* foreign staff: 'too often she gives readers the dubious generality, followed by a quote from a Rhodesian white. She appears never to ask a Rhodesian or South African official a tough question. Her coverage is marked by paternalism toward blacks and neglect of black opinion (in Rhodesia especially), superficiality of political analysis, and cultural chauvinism.' (Lynne Watson, Unpublished letter to Julian Ross, 9 April 1977.)

**Peter Younghusband.** *Washington Post* (to 1974), *Newsweek* and *Daily Mail*. Resident South African stringer.

Younghusband was an Afrikaner who adopted the nom de plume of a famous correspondent from the nineteenth century. Following an extended period as the *Daily Mail*'s representative in Africa, Younghusband added the *Newsweek* and *Washington Post* strings to his workload. Christopher Munnion's book, *Banana Sunday* recollects a number of Younghusband's amusing adventures. Within South Africa, he attracted the venom of the Department of Information. Although as Younghusband recalls: 'There was nothing [Rhodie] could do about me because I was a South African. He couldn't deport me. I had, in effect, become *Newsweek*'s Trojan Horse.' Younghusband, was perhaps most renowned amongst the correspondents and stringers in South Africa for possessing an ability to stretch any story to its maximum number of words. His political position might best be described as apolitical.